(2) whether CMPDI, Ranchi had executed a consultancy job in Tanzania in 1995-96 for preparation of PFR for open cast mining projects;

(b) if so, the total expenses incurred under geological and non-geological heads, separately;

(c) whether a six-member project team for the above job was refused entry by the Emigration Department of Government of Tanzania at Dares-Salam airport on 10th May, 1996, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the same team had to be sent again, if so, the additional expenditure incurred on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi is executing an integrated consultancy assignment for preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility report for Mchuchuma opencast mining and thermal power plant project under an agreement signed in April, 1995 with M/s National Development Corporation (NDC) of Tanzania. The above mentioned consultancy for US $ 2.45 million is being funded by the African Development Bank. The total expenditure will be worked out when the assignment is complete in all respects. CMPDIL has since completed the pre-feasibility report and the work relating to almost all the items of feasibility report is in progress.

A team from CMPDI had gone to Tanzania in May, 1996 with valid visa and health card in connection with the above mentioned consultancy. Entry to the team was refused by the emigration authorities at Dar-es-Salaam airport on the ground that a work permit for each person was also required for entry. Arrangement of work permit is the responsibility of the sponsors who in this case was CMPDI's client, M/s National Development Corporation, a Govt, of Tanzania undertaking under the Ministry of Industry. Till this incident the standing practice was that CMPDI's personnel used to enter through visa and then work permit were arranged by NDC. Applications for work permit were submitted to NDC well in advance to NDC who in turn had also submitted them to the concerned Tanza-nian authorities for issue of work permit. As securing work permits was NDC's responsibility, their officials present at the airport also made all possible efforts to facilitate entry of CMPDI's staff into Tanzania, but were not successful. NDC has subsequently apologised to CMPDI for the incident.

Work permits were later arranged by NDC and thereafter the team from CMPDI was sent to carry out the job, the additional expenditure incurred is Rs. 2.95 lakhs This additional amount is being claimed from NDC.

Women Working as Unorganised Labourers

*436. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of women workers as unorganised labourers;

(b) the areas in which they work;

(c) whether they are given equal wages;

(d) if not, the steps Government have taken and want to take to check their exploitation; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to ensure them equal wages and security of job?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The total female work force according to the 1991 census is 89,767,563. Majority of women are employed in the rural areas. While no definite data regarding the number of women workers in the unorganised sector is available, it is estimated that amongst women workers in the rural areas, 87% are employed in

agriculture as labourers and cultivators. It is also estimated that amongst women workers in urban areas, 80% are employed in the unorganised sectors like household industries, service, etc.

(c) to (c) The Government have enacted laws to ensure payment of equal wages to men and women for same & similar nature of work. The minimum Wages Act of 1948 prescribes fixation of minimum wages payable to for both men and women in different scheduled employments. The EquaJ Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature. The Act extends to the whole of India. Authorities have been appointed at the Central and State levels to enforce the provisions of the Act.

As regards job security, male and female workers employed in unorganised sector are euqlly exposed to risks to job security. However, the actions of the employers such as dismisal/termination whether taken under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 or otherwise can be challenged by both men and women by raising an industrial dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

खुली खानों में धुले और अनधुले कोयले का उत्पादन

*437. श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला: क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) वर्ष 1994-95 और 1995-96 के दौरान, खुली खानों से धुले और अनधुले कोयले के उत्पादन के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

कोयला मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कांति सिंह): (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1995-96 में देश में कच्चे कोयले का कुल उत्पादन 270.13 मि०टन (अनंतिम) किया गया, जबकि वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए 288.65 मि० टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० की ओपनकास्ट खानों में कच्चे कोयले का उत्पादन किए जाने के लक्ष्य को और वर्ष 1994-95 तथा 1995-96 की अवधि के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० में धुले कोयले के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को नीचे दर्शाया गया है:—

वर्ष	ओपनकास्ट उत्पादन	धुले कोयले का उत्पादन
1994-95	172.73	9.77
1995-96	192.185	9.87

लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किए जाने हेतु इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित कदम सम्मिलित हैं:

(i) नई खानों का खोला जाना, आधुनिकीकरण द्वारा विद्यमान खानों की क्षमता तथा उत्पादकता में वृद्धि किया जाना, नई प्रौद्योगिकी को लागू किया जाना और आगतों तथा संरचनात्मक ढांचा संबंधी सुविधाओं की समय पर उपलब्धता का सुनिश्चित किया जाना;

(ii) विद्यमान वाशरियों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना तथा नई वाशरियों का निर्माण किया जाना।

Production, Consumption and Export of Foodgrains

*438. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the export of foodgrains;

(b) the production and domestic consumption of wheat and rice for the last five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that production of our foodgrains depends mainly on the favourable monsoon; and

(d) if so, whether it is risky to export foodgrains in near future?